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MEMOIR OF JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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The reputation of our public men constitutes an important element in the history of our country. It cannot be too far above reproach. The example of an upright statesman during his lifetime, is a source of pride and power to his countrymen, and a consoling and purifying remembrance after he has been gathered to his fathers. In James Buchanan we find a character without suspicion or stain. During forty years of active and almost constant service in high political positions, he has maintained the same tranquil deportment, the same scrupulous regard for the truth, the same dignified avoidance of corrupt compliances and combinations. The posterity of the friends among whom he spent his youth, are living around him; and the prophecies of those, who saw the promise of his early years, are recalled by their descendants, who rejoice in the maturity of his intellect, the sagacity of his statesmanship, and the long list of his public and private virtues, as the abundant fulfilment of the predictions of their fathers. Personal malignity has never yet inflicted dishonor upon his good name. Slander, exhaustless in its resources, and unsleeping in its vengeance, has failed in every attempt against him.

Men contemplate Mr. Buchanan, at this day, not as one whom envy and wrong have persecuted, but as a great public character, who has passed through the fiery furnace without the smell of smoke upon his garments, and who stands out ready to submit to the test of any scrutiny into his conduct as a citizen and a statesman. The day has come which is to prove that such talents as his, such experience, such integrity, such fixed habits of wise forecast, are essential to the great destiny for which he seems to have been reserved by his countrymen, who always demand the highest qualities of statesmanship in the highest position in their gift. Where, indeed, is there to be found a living public man, who presents so exemplary and so consistent a record, running through so many years? Even among those who have departed the scene of human action, there were few who could point to a more unbroken series of services in defence of great principles. If we look down the gallery of the long gone past, and take up the portraits of the great actors of other days, how comparatively few there are who exhibited in their lives and in their works a more conscientious and high-souled devotion to the doctrines of the Federal Constitution, and to the rights of the States of the American Union. The course of Mr. Buchanan has been neither erratic nor irregular: it has harmonized with the purest examples of the past and the present, and with all those saving doctrines which he has devotedly practised and defended: and whether in the House or in the Senate of American Congress, whether immersed in foreign relations, whether at the head of the most important department of the government under the memorable Administration of Polk, or whether reposing in the calm seclusion of his own home, his well-balanced intellect and his patriotic devotion to the Union, have always been displayed at the right moment, and with the most striking effect. Progressive, not in the spirit of lawlessness, but in harmony with the steady advance of our institutions on this continent, and our example among the nations of the earth; conservative, not in veneration for antiquated abuses, but in sacred regard for rights which cannot be violated without destroying the fundamental law; he fails in no single element of public usefulness, political orthodoxy, or personal character. Such is the impression made upon those who study the history, public and private, of James Buchanan: such the conclusive answer which the open and spotless volume of his career makes to all who have conceived it necessary to attack his eminent deservings and his lofty capacities.

Mr. Buchanan is in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and in the vigor of health, intellectually and physically. He was born in the County of Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, of honest and industrious parents, and may truly be called the architect of his own fortunes. Having received a good education, he studied the profession of the law, in the County of Lancaster, in the same State, which has ever since been his home. In 1814 and 1815 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself by those exhibitions of intellect which gave promise of future eminence. In his profession, during many succeeding years, he rose to the highest class of legal minds, and at a period when Pennsylvania could boast of her Baldwins, her Gibsons, her Rosses, her Duncans, her Breckenridges, her Tilghmans, her Hopkinses, her Jenkinses, her Dallases, and her Semples, he was prepared for the struggles of the future, and soon became conspicuous among those who had but few equals in their own times, and whose fame is still cherished among our most agreeable recollections.

At this day, after more than half a century's intercourse as man and boy with the people of his more immediate district, and with the people of Pennsylvania; after having figured prominently in the conflict with parties; after having shared the confidence of successive Democratic administrations; after having contributed his energies to the overthrow of political heresies without number, he might leave his case to thousands and tens of thousands, who have at various times antagonized his opinions, but now, with the annals of his life before them, stand ready to pay their tribute to his consistency and integrity as a public man, by uniting with his political friends in placing him in the Presidential chair! What nobler monument could be raised in commemoration of any American patriot? What more significant refutation of all the accusations of heated party combatants? What more conclusive proof could be given to the nation at large of the fitness and merits of a statesman who, after such a lifetime, finds his indorsers in the hearts of the people among whom he has always lived, and his warmest supporters among men who have for more than forty years stood in opposition to his opinions?

It is said that the grave covers all, that malignity halts at the portals of the tomb, and that from its peaceful bosom spring flowers of reconciliation and forgetfulness of all evil passions. Those who now mourn over the humble yet immortal grave of Jackson, rarely think of the calumnies which pursued him like so many unsleeping furies during his lifetime. In the universal homage paid to his memory, which rises forever like incense to the skies, how seldom we recall the bitter epithets with which he was attacked during his illustrious career! And yet that he *was* attacked, and that he *was* persecuted almost beyond parallel, is so. But he outlived detraction, and long before he passed to his final account, most of his enemies were translated into friends. We may say of James Buchanan, that, although still in the strength of public usefulness, he too has outlived detraction, and that the echoes of slander which sound up from the deep oblivion to which the accusations upon his character have been consigned, fall faintly upon the ear of the present generation. In the long catalogue of his public services and private virtues, we lose sight of the false charge of the personal foe, in the luminous and splendid aggregate of the patriotic character which he would impugn!

In 1820, James Buchanan was elected to the House of Representatives, and retained his position in that body for ten years, voluntarily retiring after the first Congress under the administration of Andrew Jackson. He was the warm and the ardent defender of the Administration of Mr. Monroe, the active opponent of the administration of John Quincy Adams, and the consistent and trusted friend of Andrew Jackson. The proceedings show that while he retained a seat in the popular branch of Congress, he took a prominent part in the debates on all public questions. As early as 1815, he entertained opinions hostile to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, and in the fierce struggles which ensued upon the election of the hero of New Orleans, he was a distinguished champion of the Democratic party.

Probably the most interesting part of Mr. Buchanan's history, was his early and effective support of General Jackson for the Presidency. He was one of the first advocates of the hero of New Orleans. More than thirty years ago, as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, he was recognized as among the most active and devoted friends of Jackson. Distinguished for his eloquence and judgment, even in that period of his life, he contributed greatly to produce the state of feeling which afterwards put General Jackson forward as the Democratic candidate, Pennsylvania taking the lead. Before the House of Representatives of the United States proceeded to elect a President (the people having failed, in 1824, to make a choice) Mr. Buchanan opposed, with indignant eloquence, the motion to sit with closed doors while that duty was being discharged by the representatives of the American people. He said February 2, 1825:

"He protested against going into a secret conclave, when the House should decide this all-important question.

"What are the consequences," said Mr. B., "which will result from closing the doors of the galleries? We should impart to the election an air of mystery. We should give exercise to the imaginations of the multitude, in conjecturing that scenes are enacted within this hall. Busy rumor, with her hundred tongues, will circulate reports of wicked combinations and eruptions, which have no existence. Let the people see what we are doing. Let them know that it is neither more nor less than putting our ballots into the boxes, and they will soon become satisfied of the spectacle and retire."

When the memorable struggle of 1828 came on, Mr. Buchanan was prominent in the contest. Indeed, he was so conspicuous that the opponents of Jackson bestowed a full share of the bitterness reserved for the old hero upon his efficient and faithful friend. Mr. Buchanan came into the House of Representatives for the last time in 1829. It was during this session that he displayed those eminent qualities which proved him to be one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country: and in a body of which such statesmen as McDuffie, Wickliffe, and others were members, Mr. Buchanan was selected as Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary, a duty for which he had been well prepared in the debates which had taken place in former sessions, between Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Buchanan himself, and others equally eminent. When the celebrated case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, came up before the House, Mr. Buchanan was the leading spirit in conducting the impeachment of that functionary. The House of Representatives, having heard the able arguments on both sides, decided to present to the Senate articles of impeachment against Judge Peck, and they elected by ballot, May 30, 1830, five managers to conduct the impeachment on the part of the House. They were, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Henry R. Storrs, of New York, George McDuffie, of South Carolina, Ambrose Spencer, of New York, and Charles Wickliffe, of Kentucky. The display before the Senate on that celebrated trial, forms a most instructive page in history. Messrs. William Wirt and Jonathan Meredith appeared for Judge Peck, and on the part of the managers, Mr. Buchanan closed the argument in a speech of great length and profound ability and research. It is still quoted as one of the most masterly expositions of constitutional law on the public records.

After retiring from Congress in 1831, he received from General Jackson, unsolicited, the tender of the mission to Russia. He accepted that mission. How he discharged its grave duties, the archives of the legation and of the State Department will show. Among other acts, he rendered the country important and valuable services, by negotiating the first commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, which secured to our commerce the ports of the Baltic and Black Sea, and insured to us a valuable and continually increasing trade. What reputation he left behind him, those who succeeded him are willing to attest. The chaste and manly tribute to his splendid abilities, at St. Petersburg, paid during the proceedings of the Convention, which assembled on the 4th of March, 1856, by his immediate successor in the American legation, at that court, the Hon. William Wilkins, shows something of the habits and capacities of Mr. Buchanan.

Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's return from the Russian mission, the Democrats in the Legislature of Pennsylvania made him their candidate for the United States Senate, and elected him. He remained in the Senate from the 6th of December, 1834, until his resignation, March 3d, 1845, having been twice re-elected during that period of time. It is not necessary to recapitulate the distinguished services rendered by our great Statesman, in the highest legislative body on earth, so well and so widely are they remembered. In the debate on the admission of Arkansas and Michigan: in his opposition to the designs of the abolitionists: in his resistance and exposure of the schemes of the Bank of the United States, after it had been transferred to Pennsylvania, as a vast political money-monopoly; in his opposition to a profuse expenditure of the public revenue, for the creation of an unnecessary public debt; a government bank of discount, circulation and deposit, under the British name of Exchequor: a substitution of paper money for the consitutional currency of silver and gold; the surrender of M'Leod upon the insulting demand of England; the unjust distribution of the public revenue, to the States of this Confederation; in his courageous hostility to special legislation, no matter how concealed; he co-operated with Wright, Woodbury, Benton, King, Linn, and other leading Democrats of that day. As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, during a series of years, in the Senate of the United States, he sustained the honor of the nation, by his unanswerable demonstration of the right of each State to punish a foreign murderer, who, in time of peace, kills an American citizen upon its own soil. His masterly expositions of our unquestionable title to the Northeast boundary line, were upheld by the decisions of Congress, and he won high honor for his opposition to a treaty which gave a large portion of the American territory to a foreign government. He was the advocate of a liberal and enlightened policy in regard to the public lands. During the memorable extra session of one hundred days, when the opponents of the Democracy, in the Senate of the United States, had resolved to push through a series of high federal measures, beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the bankrupt law, Mr. Buchanan was constantly in his seat, and was frequently put forward as the leader of his party, in certain trying emergencies. An early and a fervent advocate of the annexation of Texas, he signalized his career in that body by giving his views on that important question to his countrymen, in a speech of unsurpassed ability and power.

It is hardly necessary to go over Mr. Buchanan's record, to show how true he has been on all those great questions involving the rights of the States and the rights of the citizens of the States. On those delicate questions which tried so many Northern men, and which lost to the Democratic party of the country some of its most prominent leaders, who would not follow the doctrine of State rights to its just and logical conclusion, Mr. Buchanan was found unwavering and decided. In the exciting debate during the Congress of 1836, on the subject of circulating incendiary documents through the mails of the United States, Mr. Buchanan spoke repeatedly in support of the Message of Mr. Van Buren, demanding the interference of the National Legislature to prevent the dissemination of appeals among the slaves of the South to rise in servile insurrection against the people of that quarter of the country, and on the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Buchanan used the following emphatic language:

"What is now asked by these memorialists? That in this district of ten miles square—a District carved out of two slaveholding States, and surrounded by them on all sides, slavery shall be abolished! What would be the effect of granting their request? You would thus erect a citadel in the very hearts of these States, upon a territory which they have ceded to you for a far different purpose, from which Abolitionists and incendiaries could securely attack the peace and safety of their citizens. You establish a spot within the slaveholding States which would be a city of refuge for runaway slaves. You create by law a central point from which trains of gunpowder may be securely laid, extending into the surrounding States, which may at any moment produce a fearful and destructive explosion. By passing such a law, you introduce the enemy into the very bosom of these two States, and afford him every opportunity to produce a servile insurrection. Is there any reasonable man who can for one moment suppose that Virginia and Maryland would have ceded the district of Columbia to the United States, if they had entertained the slightest idea that Congress would ever use it for any such purpose? They ceded it for your use, for your convenience, and not for their own destruction. When slavery ceases to exist under the laws of Virginia and Maryland, then, and not till then, ought it to be abolished in the District of Columbia."

When, at the same session of Congress the two bills were reported, admitting the territories of Michigan and Arkansas as States into the American Union, Mr. Buchanan was selected as the Northern Senator who should present the bill admitting Arkansas, and advocate it before the Senate, which he did with signal ability, and Mr. Benton was chosen as the Southern Senator who was to present and advocate the bill admitting Michigan into the Union. During the exciting debates on these issues, Mr. Buchanan spoke repeatedly. He took the broad ground that the people of the territory, having formed a Republican Constitution, after the model of the other States, could be and should be admitted into the Union irrespective of slavery, and that Congress should not interfere to prevent their admission for any such reason as is now urged against the admission of Kansas. It was during the debate on the admission of Michigan that he used these memorable words, on the first of April, 1836, in his place as a Senator for Pennsylvania:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State rights' man. The peace and security of this Union depend upon giving to the Constitution a literal and fair construction, such as would be placed upon it by a plain, intelligent man, and not by ingenious constructions, to increase the powers of this government, and thereby diminish those of the States. The rights of the States, reserved to them by that instrument, ought ever to be held sacred. If, then, the Constitution leaves to them to decide according to their own discretion, unrestricted and unlimited, who shall be electors, it follows as a necessary consequence that they may, if they think proper, confer upon resident aliens the right of voting," &c., &c.,

And at the same time, in the very same speech from which the above is copied, he made the following eloquent allusion to the adopted citizens:

"The territory ceded by Virginia to the United States, was sufficiently extensive for an immense empire. The parties to this compact of cession contemplated that it would form five sovereign States of this Union. At that early period, we had just emerged from our revolutionary struggle, and none of the jealousy was then felt against foreigners, and particularly against Irish foreigners, which now appears to haunt some gentlemen. There had then been no attempts made to get up a native American party in this country. The blood of the gallant Irish had flown freely upon every battle-field in defence of the liberties which we now enjoy. Besides, the Senate will well recollect that the ordinance was passed before the adoption of our present Constitution, and whilst the power of naturalization remained with the several States. In some, and perhaps in all of them, it required so short a residence, and so little trouble to be changed from an alien to a citizen, that the process could be performed without the least difficulty. I repeat that no jealousy whatever then existed against foreigners."

After the splendid campaign of 1844, which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk, to which result Pennsylvania, led by James Buchanan, contributed her electoral vote, the President elect, casting his eye over the long roll of Democratic Statesmen then living, weighing the claims and qualifications of each and all, profoundly sensible of the exciting questions which must come up for adjustment during his administration, and after consulting the venerable sage then in the sunset of life in the shades of the Hermitage, invited Mr. Buchanan to accept the portfolio of the State department, the head of his cabinet: and in 1845, Mr. Buchanan resigned his seat in the Senate (to which he had only lately been re-elected,) and became Secretary of State, under President Polk. Nor is it necessary that we should recapitulate his services in that department. They are fresh and familiar in all minds. His argument in favor of the clear and unquestionable title of the American people, to all Oregon, won for him the applause of the whole liberal world, and was published in several languages in Europe. The State papers on other great questions, proceeding from his pen during the four years he remained in the department of State, were so many contributions to the column which celebrates his eminent fitness, and his unsullied integrity. When the Wilmot Proviso was introduced into Congress, it was James Buchanan who at once denounced, and exposed and railied the Democracy against it.

It was during the administration of Mr. Polk, that Mr. Buchanan, in his letter to the Democracy of Berks county, Pa., first recommended to the North and South, that the Missouri line should be extended to the Pacific, and that this should be made the basis of the final settlement of the slavery question in the territories. The war with Mexico, consequent on the annexation of Texas, gave us a vast empire in addition to the area which constitutes our beloved Union, and in the argument growing out of the acquisition of California, Mr. Buchanan labored earnestly and effectively on the side of progress. Mr. Buchanan's letter on this subject is of record, and speaks for itself. It is easy to recall the virtuperation which his proposition to extend the Missouri line called forth from the fanatics of the North, from those who now clamor for its restoration, and who in insane forgetfulness of their hostility to it a few years ago, set themselves up as its peculiar champions.

Mr. Buchanan's recommendation of an *extension* of the Missouri line was far in advance of public sentiment. It was hailed in the South by all parties as an exhibition of firmness only too rare among Northern men, and it was appreciated by the truly national men of the free States. Would it not be strangely unjust, if this proposal of Mr. Buchanan should now be cited to prove him unsound upon existing issues? The spirit which actuated Mr. Buchanan in 1847, when he wrote his letter recommending the extension of the Missouri line, was to promote harmony among the States of this Union, by recognizing the principle of equality among the States, in regard to the common territories of the people; and now, when the Missouri line has been superseded by another plan of settlement, the Nebraska-Kansas Act, based upon the same sentiment of State equality, all patriotic men will cheerfully abide by and vigilantly maintain it against the inroads of that abolition fusion which once more threatens to assail the constitutional rights of the South. The country will find, among its public men, no truer or firmer advocate and defender of that great principle of popular sovereignty, as embodied in the Nebraska bill, than James Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan remained in connexion with Mr. Polk's administration until March 4th, 1849, when he once more returned to Pennsylvania, and from that period up to the election of the present enlightened Chief Magistrate, he engaged himself in pursuits congenial to a statesman of large and extended experience. The conflict between the enemies of the Constitution and the Democracy, did not find him an idle spectator. He was in the fore front of the Democratic party, demanding for the South no hollow and hypocritical platform, but a broad, radical, distinct recognition of those rights, which cannot be equal, unless they are shared honestly and fairly between the people of all sections of the Union. Everywhere, the Democracy of his State felt and followed his wise and patriotic counsels. When he emerged from his quiet home, it was to demand the recognition of all the guarantees of the Constitution to all the States. His letters and speeches in favor of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law—in favor of the repeal of the laws of Pennsylvania, enacted for the purpose of depriving the Southern citizen of the use of our jails for the safe-keeping of his fugitives, and his appeals to the Democracy of the State never to yield to sectionalism, conclusively show that he had not forgotten his duty to great principles, and that his attention was constantly fixed upon the importance of discharging that obligation. He was as vigilant in his duties as a private in the ranks of the people, as he was prominent as a counsellor in the Cabinet and as a Representative and a Senator in Congress.

During the Presidential contest in 1852, Mr. Buchanan stood in the van of the Democratic ranks. The following remarkable passages from his speech delivered to a mass meeting of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, on the 7th of October, 1852, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, are so characteristic of the man and his opinions, that we do not hesitate to copy them. Remember that, at no time, did he ever yield a jot or tittle to sectionalism.—He was against it instinctively, and from the start. He said:—

"From my soul, I abhor the practice of mingling up religion with politics. The doctrine of all our Constitutions, both Federal and State, is, that every man has an indefeasible right to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He is both a bigot and a tyrant, who would interfere with that sacred right. When a candidate is before the people for office, the inquiry ought never to be made, what form of religious faith he possesses; but only, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'Is he honest, is he capable?'

"'Democratic Americans!' What a name for a Native American party! When all the records of our past history prove that American Democrats have ever opened wide their arms to receive foreigners flying from oppression in their native land, and have always bestowed upon them the rights of American citizens, after a brief period of residence in this country. The Democratic party have always gloried in this policy, and its fruits have been to increase our population and our power, with unexampled rapidity, and to furnish our country with vast numbers of industrious, patriotic and useful citizens. Surely the name of 'Democratic Americans' was an unfortunate designation for the Native American party.

"The Native American party, an 'American excellence,' and the glory of its foundership, belongs to George Washington! No, fellow citizens, the American people will rise up with one accord to vindicate the memory of that illustrious man from such an imputation. As long as the recent memory of our revolutionary struggle remained vividly impressed on the hearts of our countrymen, no such party could have ever existed. The recollection of Montgomery, La Fayette, De Kalb, Kosciusco, and a long list of foreigners, both officers and soldiers, who freely shed their blood to secure our liberties, would have rendered such ingratitude impossible. Our revolutionary army was filled with the brave and patriotic natives of their lands; and George Washington was their commander-in-chief. Would he have ever closed the door against the admission of foreigners to the rights of American citizens? Let his acts speak for themselves. So early as the 20th of March, 1790, General Washington as President of the United States, approved the first law which ever passed Congress on the subject of naturalization; and this only required a residence of two years, previous to the adoption of is of record, and speaks for itself. It is easy to recall the virtuperation which his proposition to extend the Missouri line called forth from the fanatics of the North, from those who now clamor for its restoration, and who in insane forgetfulness of their hostility to it a few years ago, set themselves up as its peculiar champions.

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"The Presidential election of 1800 secured the ascendency of the Democratic party, and under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, its great apostle, on the 14th of April, 1802, the term of residence previous to naturalization, was restored to five years, what it had been under General Washington, and where it has ever since remained. No, fellow-citizens, the Father of his Country was never a Native American. This 'American excellence' never belonged to him.

"The Fugitive Slave Law is all the South has obtained in this compromise of 1850. It is a law founded both upon the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and a similar law has existed on our statute books ever since the Administration of Gen. Washington. History teaches us that but for the provision in favor of fugitive slaves, our present Constitution never would have existed. Think ye that the South will ever tamely surrender the fugitive slave law to Northern fanatics and Abolitionists.

"And now, fellow citizens, what a glorious party the Democratic party has ever been! Man is but the being of a summer's day, whilst principles are eternal. The generations of mortals, one after the other, rise and sink, and are forgotten, but the principles of Democracy, which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers, will endure to bless mankind throughout all generations. Is there any Democrat within the sound of my voice, is there any Democrat throughout the broad limits of good and great old Democratic Pennsylvania, who will abandon these sacred principles for the sake of following in the train of a military conqueror, and shouting for the hero of Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec."

And when the campaign resulted in triumph, President Pierce tendered to Mr. Buchanan the leading foreign mission, which was accepted. Circumstances have transpired, within the last few years, to make the American mission to the Court of St. James singularly important, and it has happened that during Mr. Buchanan's stay in London, several great questions, of a vexatious and complicated character have disturbed the intercourse between the two countries.—However important to both the cultivation of continued peace and good will, the fact that Great Britain sees our growing progress with jealously and alarm, and the fact that we behold her *pragmatical* interference upon this Continent wherever an opportunity is presented to her, with indignation, render our relations with Great Britain of the most delicate character.—The very intimacy of our business connexions, constituting, as it does, the cord which binds us together, is apt, moreover, to come in conflict with political considerations, and the commercial attraction, so to speak, throws into dangerous neighborhood English ambition on the one hand and American progress on the other. It has become proverbial that the selection of a wise, able and experienced man to represent the United States at the British Court, is one of the first duties of an executive, hardly secondary to the selection of its own chief cabinet ministers, because the English mission is always intensively important to the immediate interests of our people. During the trying time of Mr. Buchanan's mission, the whole nation seem to have become impressed with the importance and justice of these observations. They felt that in the American minister they had a man upon whose safe character and wise counsels they could confidently lean. Their eyes were constantly fixed upon him. Every steamer brought news occasioning the greatest anxiety to the commercial and other classes. On more than one occasion collision seemed to be inevitable, but every panic passed off. The correspondence of Mr. Buchanan, such of it as has been published, exhibits on his part a vigilance, a discretion, an industry, and at the same time a dignity of character, that have made his name a favorite name in every section of our beloved Union. In the later troubles which have given rise to so much excitement and discussion in Congress and the country, Mr. Buchanan has towered in all the dignity of his high character and intellectual superiority. He will leave his post to give way to his successor, having established renewed kind relations between the two countries, and having fixed upon the hearts of the English people the impress of a republican character, which has never, for a single moment, yielded its simplicity and its truth to aristocratic blandishments. Courted and flattered during his stay, he studiously abstained from paying tribute to English vanity. In all circles, and on all occasions, he displayed his American dignity and his American patriotism. Never gratuitously obtruding his country of her advantages, he never hesitated to speak of her as one speaking of his parent; nor was he ever actuated by any spirit of offensive partisanship. As he came so he goes, the same plain, untitled, unpretending American citizen. The highest classes vied with each other to do him honor; and on a recent occasion, when the news of a threatened collision between the two countries alarmed the people of both, his presence among the populace of London was greeted with cheers, an evidence that, however parties may intrigue, one honest, straightforward patriot is sure to hold a high place in the affections of the masses.

One great reason why Mr. Buchanan's name is at this moment so acceptable to his countrymen is, because he stands before them, not merely as an eminently capable, but as *an eminently safe man.* In the growing greatness of our republic, its increasing importance, commercially and politically, its extended and extending relations with other powers, not to speak of the efforts of reckless agitators against the Constitution, and all the security and guarantees of our domestic safety and tranquility, we see the evidences that such a man would be able to confer signal benefits upon the American people in the Presidential Chair. For the first time in many years we behold in the person of James Buchanan, a statesman who combines the rare quality of having been among the very first, in every emergency, to take the most progressive view of every great question, and yet of being able to preserve, in the midst of such emergencies, the bearing, and to exercise the influence of a sagacious and well-poised democratic statesman.—It is this combination of elements which has awakened in his behalf the favorable sentiments

of those classes of citizens who look for a wise and judicious Administration of the Federal Governments, and which has also gathered around him the warm and generous sympathies of the constituents who confide in his progressive instincts, as illustrated through all his long and illustrious career.

There is not now to be found a reasonable man in any part of the Union, who does not believe that Mr. Buchanan's nomination would be succeeded by his certain and triumphant election. To the South he presents no record inconsistent, even in the slightest degree, with that which induced the southern delegates to vote for him so long and so steadily in the Democratic Convention of 1852. Now, as then, he stands forth the uncompromising enemy of their enemies; the devoted advocate of their constitutional rights. To the Northwestern States he presents the unsullied record of one who has co-operated with their own pioneer representatives in Congress, in opening up our new territories to commerce and civilization. The Northern or Eastern States know him as the champion of their rights when these were sacrificed to British rapacity. While in the Middle States, it may be proudly said of Mr. Buchanan, with no disrespect to other candidates, that he is this day regarded as the very strongest man whom the Democratic party could nominate for the Presidency. The divided household of our political friends in New York would, we believe, find in his name, the olive branch of harmony and peace; the Democrats of Ohio would, under his banner, advance to that victory which their patriotic efforts so well deserve; and Pennsylvania, standing between these two gigantic States, would pronounce for such a candidate, with such a majority as would recall the days when these three Commonwealths constituted the very fortress of the Democratic party in the free States.

During Mr. Buchanan's absence of nearly three years, while politics raged at home, he proudly abstained from interfering with the struggle for the Presidential succession. From the time he set foot on English soil, he wrote back to his friends, that in no contingency would he place himself in the fields as a candidate for the Presidency. There was nothing of grief in this resolve, nothing of disappointed ambition. It was the calm and deliberate judgment of a mind, which, having looked carefully over the political past and future, had come to the conclusion that the day for the scramble for Presidential honors had passed away, at least with him, and that he was determined to apply himself to other pursuits. We assert, that, if every private letter, written from London since his absence by James Buchanan, in the unsuspecting confidence of his heart, should now be published, and laid before the American people, there would not be found one line, no, not one syllable, manifesting a desire for the nomination of the Democratic Convention, or suggesting any way by which it might be obtained by himself. Even since he has become formidable as a candidate, his letters are animated by the same generous spirit. And the very fact, that he has taken this course, from a conscientious belief that it would be out of place for him to struggle for the nomination, has made him acceptable to the masses in every part of our country. Absent he is, it is true, but his image is before their eyes wherever they go. In distant lands, it is true, but his counsels have been felt as if he were present among us. Contending with the giants of foreign diplomacy, it is true, but the thoughts and the words he left behind, are his living representatives. The people will judge of him by the record, by the even tenor of his life, by the spotless purity of his character, by his undaunted patriotism, and by the trophies with which he returns to his native shores, to be crowned, as we confidently hope, with the highest honors of the Republic.

Volcanoes.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from on board the U. S. frigate Congress, off the coast of Greece, gives the following graphic description of the volcano on Stromboli, one of the group of eight Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, known as the Lipari or Æolian Islands:

Knowing that we should pass Stromboli, one of the group, late at night, I requested the officer of the deck to call me as soon as the flame of this wonderful volcano came into view. I knew that sailors had for many years called it the 'lighthouse' of the Mediterranean, that for two thousand years past, at least, its eruptions had been uninterrupted for a single day, and that to-night the flames would glare upon the waters over which we were so rapidly sailing. At three o'clock in the morning I was summoned on deck, and for the first time in my life saw a mass of flame rising out of the bowels of the earth. Stromboli was now about twenty miles distant, its conical peak 2,809 feet in height, standing out in strong relief against the Southern sky, and a volume of fire rising in majestic splendor at intervals of five and ten minutes, from its centre. The stillness of the night, the solitude of the sea, and the immensity of the over-arching Heavens, may have increased the sublimity of the scene. But whatever may have been the cause, the grandeur of the view of Stromboli can never fade from my memory. The pillar of fire rose, just as the waters of Niagara fall, in quiet consciousness of irresistible power; and as you gaze, you feel that it was the power of God. The light of the descending flames diffused itself far over the distant waters, and it was not difficult to believe that in a night of storm the lost mariner might see and bless its light, though a hundred miles away. As we came nearer, I could distinctly see redshot stones rising in the midst of the flame, and breaking like rockets in a grand pyrotechnic exhibition, and scattering stars back again into the crater whence they rose. The crater is located perhaps one-third the distance from the top, and while the larger portion of the lava falls back into its mouth to be melted and again ejected, a constant stream is pouring down one of the sides of the mountain, to its base, where it leaps into the embrace of the sea. A distinguished English Engineer, who surveyed minutely this whole region, says that he saw at one time masses of red-hot stones, in a semi-fluid state, and accompanied with showers of ashes and sand, thrown to the height of 60, 70, 300 and even 1000 feet above the crater; and it required certainly but very little more activity in that sea of fire, whose billows are ever seething in the caverns below Stromboli, to have made before us such exhibitions of magnificence as he saw. I think Stromboli is the only volcano in the world which never ceases its activity. It seems to be a vent for this whole volcanic region, and is probably connected with Vesuvius and Etna by some subterranean communication.

☞The prospects of a fine harvest were never more flattering than at present.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

TIMOTHY IVES.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, in Pittsburg, on Monday the 25th of this month. A full attendance is requested on business of great importance.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

☞The first Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church of Bedford, for the present Conference year, will commence on next Saturday evening at the usual hour. It was postponed two weeks on account of the illness of the Pastor, Mr. GIBSON, who has recovered from his attack. The Presiding Elder, Mr. COLLINS, will not be present, owing to official engagements elsewhere. His place will be filled, however, by one who comes as near him as any other man in the Baltimore Conference, so that no disappointment will occur on this point, however much the people would be gratified to hear once more the thrilling eloquence of JOHN A. COLLINS, who is a favorite every where, and especially in Bedford.

The Lost Children Found.

☞By a note from Col. F. D. BEEGLE, dated May 8, we learn that the lost children of Mr. Cox were found on the morning of that day, near the saw-mill of John Conrad, Esq., under a tree, both dead, and supposed to have been dead for several days. They were only about 2½ miles from home. HARRISON WYSONG and JACOB DIBERT were the persons who found their remains. It is asserted that Mr. Wysong had a dream indicating the place where the children were, of which he informed Mr. Dibert the next morning, and in proceeding to the place there they were, sure enough! It is a great consolation to all to know that they have been found, and that they were not devoured by wild beasts. We deeply sympathise with the parents in this sad bereavement, but their loss is the eternal gain of their innocent little children, who are henceforth and forever at rest, in their father's mansion on high.

The finding of these children has materially damaged the *capital* of certain KNOW NOTHINGS, who had industriously circulated a report, which, we have no doubt, was believed by many of their deluded brethern, viz:—that they had been kidnapped by a *Catholic* institution in Cambria county, with the view of converting the *boys* into NUNS!!! The K. N. "High Priest" who started that report should at once be rewarded with a leather medal as indicative of his capacity to "*rule America!*"

Political Temperance Exemplified!

MR. JORDAN, the Senator from this District, who, for years, has been the leader of the cause of PROHIBITION, voted for a License Law, last Winter, which authorizes the sale of Liquor by the glass, and which re-establishes *Ale* and *Beer* Houses—and, when asked in open Court, on Saturday last, if an eating-house, for the sale of Beer and Ale, (that was the *point*,) was necessary in Bedford Borough, he deliberately declared *that it was!* to the utter amazement of those who had known his former views on the liquor traffic. JOHN MOWER, Esq., maintained his character for consistency and integrity on this subject by positively and indignantly repudiating the idea that any such drinking-house was necessary in Bedford, and expressed his surprise that Temperance men should advocate such an establishment. This he done, however, without casting any personal imputation upon the gentleman applying for the license. Mr. Jordan will now have to seek some other *humbug* to aid his political aspirations, of which, however, he always seems to have an abundant supply on hand, as will be seen by referring to the proceedings of a little Know Nothing meeting held in Bedford on Tuesday evening of the Court, of which he was the head, front and centre, having moved it organization, reported its resolutions, and done up its speaking in the *old familiar style*. Whilst Mr. Jordan professed to be bitterly opposed to the extension of the *slave* power, he was fulsom in his praises of A. J. Donelson, who boasts himself the owner of a HUNDRED NEGRO SLAVES! Humbug is the only weapon employed against the Democracy.

☞Col. T. A. BOYD resigned the office of District Attorney for Bedford County on last Friday afternoon, and on Saturday morning the Court announced the appointment of G. B. SPANG, Esq., to fill the unexpired term, who took the oath of office and entered upon its duties. Mr. BOYD intends to locate in the West, where, we hope, he will meet with success commensurate with his abilities as a Lawyer, and his deportment as a gentleman. He leaves Bedford with the regrets of all our citizens. As a public officer he discharged his duties promptly and with integrity.

☞We congratulate the public upon the acceptance of the appointment of District Attorney by G. B. SPANG, Esq., who, we are satisfied, will make one of the most efficient officers ever invested with that trust in Bedford County. All things now seem to move in harmony with the future success of the principles of the Democratic Party.

Coming Out!

☞During last week, a gentleman of high character, a resident of Bedford County, informed us that he had been deceived into the Know Nothing ranks, but that he had left them forever, satisfied that the whole thing is a *fraud* upon the Democratic party, and a gull trap to deceive unsuspecting men.

He says that every Democrat in his neighborhood who had joined the order has left it in disgust. A *Lutheran Minister*, not a resident of the county, "*took him in.*"

Elegant Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

☞We have made an examination of the Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, &c., advertised by Mr. C. LOYER in the Gazette of today, and have no hesitation in saying that they embrace the most elegant assortment and styles ever brought to Bedford. He can certainly fit out either a man or a boy as handsomely as any establishment in Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Give him a call.

☞The "Memoir of JAMES BUCHANAN," commencing on the first page, should be carefully read and preserved for future reference by every Democrat in Bedford County. It is from the pen of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, and is a paper of great merit. Read and hand it round.

☞Hon. HENRY S. MAGRAW, the State Treasurer elect, has entered upon the duties of his office. He will make one of the ablest officers we have ever had in that responsible Department of Government.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

The Character of Philadelphia Redeemed.

The Know Nothing Horde Driven from their last Fortress—The Birth Place of Know Nothingism its Grave—The People have Spoken—Corruption and Imbecility Rebuked—Truth, Justice and Equality Vindicated—The Stately Stepping of the Democracy Toward a Great National Victory, with the Proper Candidate.

Yesterday was a glorious one for the city of Philadelphia. Full of hope and enthusiasm, our forces were early marshalled for the battle, and the result of their exertions has been a decisive victory. The haughty and boastful enemy of equal rights now lies prostrate at our feet, and awaits our magnanimity for a decent burial. Even the most hardened offender, as he swings from the gallows which the law has erected, excites in the humane breast a feeling of compassion. Why may not the *social robber*, who was doomed to death yesterday by the all-potent voice of our citizens, through the ballot-box,—the only secret political tribunal that should exist in a free country,—excite our commisseration? Secure in the darkness of his midnight orgies, SAM's confidence in his own strength, prepared him first for ruin, and subsequently for death. His name has lost its talismanic local influence, and former companions refuse to receive his corrupted body. Putrid and offensive as his mortal remains have become, they must not be permitted to further taint the atmosphere, and in his rejected and forsaken state, the friends of retrenchment and reform must deposite him deep in the bowels of the earth, where he can rot without disturbance. We shall assist in the pleasing duty, from sheer magnanimity.

Few robbers have been more successful than SAM. He not only deprived men of their rights and reduced them to slavery; but also continued to rob them after they had become slaves. He established an *Ephori* more imperious and selfish than that of the Spartans, with not a tithe of the modesty of that ancient tribunal. The members of the latter were often poor, and as they dared not enjoy wealth openly, they were more careful to conceal that which they had acquired unlawfully. Our Ephori boast of their illicit gains, and attempt to live down censure with a show of magnificence. But thanks to the victory of yesterday, our Courts may now inquire into their conduct, and compel restitution.

Yesterday was a light and sunny day, and cheerful hearts beat victorious music. The smile that played around the countenances of our friends, as they manned the Polls, begat in the Know Nothings a sullen disquietude. From these indexes, no one could mistake the result of the election. Like WELLINGTON at Waterloo, the Know Nothings inwardly prayed for "dark or BLUCHER;" but no BLUCHER came to save them. In the morning, the Germans were to rescue them from danger; but alas! they but joined their forces to the friends of an *honest* administration of affairs, and rendered the condition of the Secret Order more desperate. In the afternoon, the Protestant (Irish) Associations were certain to retrieve the fortunes of the day; but in this, too, had the Know Nothings been mistaken, and they were left to die in despair. Night came upon them without BLUCHER, and all was lost.

We are gratified to know that our friends behaved with the utmost forbearance throughout the entire day, although they had both the numbers and ability to reciprocate former abuses. A year ago, Democrats were beaten with maces, stabbed by Policemen, and locked up in dungeons, merely because the Know Nothings were the stronger party. Yesterday, we had the greater strength, but instead of insults and maltreatment, the disciples of SAM, were not only treated with a generous forbearance, but our friends will be at the cost of having the *robber* decently interred. Who are really the friends of peace and good order? The question is answered by the relative conduct of the parties.

Friends of civil and religious liberty, raise the exultent shout, for the foe of republican institutions is prostrate in the dust, panting with exertions. Ye who regard the welfare and character of Philadelphia, rejoice in the overthrow of a secret enemy, whose embrace insured destruction. Lift up your manly heads, ye valiant sons of equality, and show the world that you have established your freedom. The blighting scourge of Know Nothingism has been whipped from our City, never again to return. Insolent in the strength of its power, intolerance and proscription became the instruments of its policy, while peculation and extravagance revelled in undisturbed security. The people, indignant at the acts of the "adventurers," have hurled them from the positions which they disgraced, and a brighter future awaits Philadelphia. For awhile, public servants may disregard the will of our citizens, and squander their treasures with an unsparing selfishness; but retributive justice will soon overtake them. Who now remains to save the plunderers from exposure? Even their former friends stand ready to give testimony against them, and deep will be their humiliation when the truth is presented. Where are the millions of public treasure that have been scattered abroad within the last two years? Point to the improvements that have swallowed them up. Already the voice of our citizens is heard, crying "disgorge—disgorge," and the guilty are quailing with dread. Be patient, ye evil ones, if you can, for justice is on your track, and will soon overtake you.

We have made a clean sweep of the City—Mayor, Solicitor, Controller, Receiver of Taxes, and City Commissioner—and the "birth-place of Know Nothingism has become its grave." The country owes this victory to the Democratic party; but it is due conservative Whigs to say that they acted in perfect harmony with the Democracy, for they both now stand, to all intents and purposes, upon the same political platform. We extend to them the right hand of fellowship for their noble bearing on yesterday. All who have contributed to this unparalleled success "deserve well of their country."

Who in this land of liberty would have supposed, before the fact appeared, that a miserable organization like that of the Secret Order, could have dominated an intelligent population like that which Philadelphia contains? But such is the fact. The world, in many of its epochs, has exhibited such examples, and they have, in every instance, tended to purify the political atmosphere. However depressing they may be for a moment, they improve public opinion, and direct it to a more just appreciation of right and justice. We have borne our temporary ills with becoming fortitude, and Providence has at length rewarded our manhood. Let us all now rejoice in a higher wisdom than man possesses, and never doubt the ultimate triumph of justice and equality.

Up to the Tenth Ward, we go with an unbroken chain, not a single link lost. The Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth then intervene to deprive us of a unanimous result; but even these have reduced majorities. How contemptible must a party have become, whose successful position has entirely changed places within two short years? In this country, no party can long exist that lacks the proper stamina—truth, justice and equality. From this time henceforth, we consider the Democracy and the National Whigs united for common purpose, as there is no antagonisms to keep them apart.

The scene in front of our office was one of the wildest enthusiasm—delegation after delegation from the different wards passing with exultant shouts of victory, accompanied by music, and bearing transparencies with quaint and appropriate devices.

At about 11 o'clock the different delegations, learning that Hon. RICHARD VAUX and WM. A. PORTER were at the Merchant's Hotel, wended their way to that quarter of the city, and were addressed by those gentlemen, as follows:

MR. VAUX'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens—Your congratulations are most agreeable to me, because they assure me that the thinking and independent voters of the city have acted on their convictions of right. I claim no merit, personal to myself, as producing the great result you announce—a character which I have tried to preserve blameless, is my only merit.

The result of this election is not mere party victory. It is of higher and nobler motives. The people, disgusted with pretensions without principle, have preferred a party with principles, to bankruptcy. The Democracy has been aided by the patriotism of men who care nothing for party names, if sound, practical principles are known to regulate it.

We thank them for their support. We rejoice that secret enemies to our constitution and our laws have been prevented from longer administering the affairs of the city of Philadelphia, the city of the Declaration of Independence.

It is neither the time nor the occasion to say any more to you now. Let us be calm, respectful and discreet. Let us be tested not by words, but by deeds. Let us set an example that, in victory or defeat, we fully understand the responsibilities that attach to our party and our position.

MR. PORTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Porter, on presenting himself, was also received with much applause. He said that if he were the most amiable of men, he could not feel otherwise than well towards his fellow citizens on such an occasion as the present. He could do nothing but return his thanks. This he did, he said, sincerely and cordially, and perhaps also somewhat disinterestedly, for the vote for Mayor only has been received, and he had yet little knowledge of the result in regard to the Solicitor, or other officers on the city ticket. But we have certainly secured the Mayor, and a majority in both branches of Councils. That is something—almost everything.

I trust, said he, further, that from this day a new order of things will date; that corruption will be banished from our municipal affairs, and become an unknown word; that extravagance will be checked; that our hitherto enormous expenditures will be diminished, and that a better system of government will be introduced into every department of the city affairs. I trust also that the principles of our opponents will also disappear; that good men, who have sought our peaceful and happy country from admiration of our institutions, will not be subjected to daily insult and derision, because they did not come here by the accident of birth. No, gentlemen, such doctrines are now at an end. We shall hear no more of the Know Nothing party. They may attempt to assume some new form, and appear in some new guise, but under this name and in this evil form, they will never appear again.

As for myself, I asked no man to vote for me, nor made no promises, and I will make none now, preferring to act rather than promise. For the present, I can only again thank you, fellow citizens, for the generous support you have given the ticket, (which I do most sincerely,) and wish you good night.

The assemblage was addressed by other gentlemen, and at a late hour adjourned.—*Pennsylvanian.*

CLARKSVILLE, BUTLER CO., IOWA, April 19, 1856.

GEN. BOWMAN:—

Dear Sir—I have frequently been addressed with various interrogatories from my friends in Bedford county, respecting this far, far west—particularly in regard to that portion in which I now live,—the price of land, its agricultural resources, &c. To all these inquiring friends I would willingly write separately, if leisure permitted; but, as it is, I have thought that the insertion in your paper of a general letter, applicable to them all, would be the speediest way of complying with their request, and perhaps, it might be interesting to many of your readers who are contemplating a *western home*.

A general description of the whole State is scarcely necessary, as a *local* sketch will give a very correct idea of its typography; for it is

"Of such equal beauty by nature sent,"
A part the whole will represent.

My remarks, therefore, will be confined entirely to Butler county. This county is situated in the North Western part of the State—120 miles west of Dubuque, and 110 miles North West of Iowa City. It forms part of the lovely valley of the Cedar—the garden spot of Iowa. It is watered by numerous creeks, the principal of which is the Shell Rock—a fine stream abounding in fish, and affording many excellent water-powers. The land of this county is mostly high, rolling prairie, with a fertile soil from 4 to 6 feet deep—producing abundantly Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, *sweet potatoes*, Melons, &c. The last named vegetables cannot be surpassed, even by the sunny south. A scarcity of timber is the great deficiency in some of our western States: this is so in Iowa, although there is an abundance for farming and mechanical purposes. This, perhaps, might be urged as an objection to our great agricultural State, were it not that the recent development of extensive coal mines within her limits, show that nature has amply prepared for this seeming defect. These mines have already been opened, and ere long coal will be the common fuel of Iowa.

Unimproved land can be bought in this part of the State for from $3 to $5 per acre. Timber and improved lands will average $10 to $20 per acre. Clarksville, the county seat of Butler county, is a flourishing little *two year old* village. It has over 300 inhabitants and is rapidly increasing. The county building and upwards of 40 dwellings will go up in our town during the present summer.

Progress is the characteristic of the west; it is particularly so of our county. With her energetic citizens and natural advantages, she is determined to become one of the first agricultural counties in Iowa. This is the State for the poor but industrious farmer and mechanic. Though of limited means, yet by industry they can obtain a foothold that will be a foundation for future wealth and prosperity. If a panorama of our fertile plains—this great garden of the west, could pass before some of the toil-worn sons of Bedford county, who for years have labored on barren wastes where vegetation seems to have ceased, they would soon bid adieu to their sterile hills, and seek a home in this prairie land.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. A. BANNAN.

Mr. Buchanan's Popularity.

If any man is so far "behind the times" as to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN could not command *more* than his own party's vote, let him read the following from the Philadelphia *North American*—remembering, the while, that the *North American* is not only the leading Whig paper in Pennsylvania, but one of the most influential Whig papers in the United States. It says:

"The retrospect of his public life, criticised as it may be—and we have often had occasion to dissent from his opinions—shows no act, or word, or thought of infidelity to the Constitution or the Union, threatened as it sometimes seems to have been, in various quarters, and throughout there has been the performance of active duty as Representative, as Senator, as Cabinet Minister, and in private council. Mr. Buchanan has too high a national position in this, which practically should not be disregarded, that absence on public service, for the last three years, while he has never disguised his opinions, has made him, in a great degree, exempt from immediate excitements, and has enabled him to regard, and perhaps control them, by placid and patriotic wisdom, through the influence of this very exemption. His diplomatic conduct, at a critical juncture of international affairs, is highly and justly esteemed. There has been a prevalent sense of comfort and security every moment that Mr. Buchanan represented us abroad. We were sure of his integrity, his discretion, his appreciation to an eminent degree of the risks and dangers which proud yet peace-loving nations run as they drift nearer and nearer to the edge of that whirlpool which often engulfs and always damages: and above all, we were sure of his keen sense of that sentiment of honor, delicate and acute, that throbs in every pulse of the American heart, and whose very sensitiveness may be sometimes stimulated and abused by designing or inconsiderate men. Of all this we were sure,—and now that the trust is executed, and, so far as his agency can affect them, all our expectations realized, the nation thanks and welcomes him. Pennsylvania too has great reason to be proud of him, and to renew the kind greeting she has so often given him. It is not easy to avoid, or to use without fear of misconstruction, phrases which party has stereotyped, but in a broader and more generous sense than it was ever used before, we can with precision say, that Mr. Buchanan is welcomed back as Pennsylvania's "favorite son." Pennsylvania is proud of him, and what Pennsylvania does not always do, she means to say so, and to say it with an acclaim louder and wider than has ever been heard before, for there is a local sentiment operating in his behalf much stronger than political organization ever aroused. It is a sentiment, too, that we trust will not be trifled with. The city of Philadelphia—if we may venture so to describe it, the once Whig city of Philadelphia—cordially welcomes Mr. Buchanan. Her men of business, her merchants, manufacturers and artisans, feel that they can look with confidence and esteem on a veteran statesman whose very experience makes him practically conservative, and who, as a Pennsylvanian, feels, with us and for us. One is surprised to find in our streets and in casual intercourse how strong and prevalent this feeling is. It is manifested in the prompt action of our commerical men. It was even more so in the unpremeditated and informal meeting of Mr. Buchanan's friends, without distinction of technical party where were found our most distinguished citizens, of all professions and pursuits, who seemed to be brought together only by a disinterested desire to offer a proper acknowledgement to a meritorious public servant. Philadelphia means to do honor where honor has been so faithfully earned."

The "North American" Denouncing the Plunderers.

From the North American of May 5.

A WORD TO TAX-PAYERS.—The election of Tuesday next, is, locally, of more than usual importance: and, as it fortunately involves no great question of either National or State politics, it can be determined on its local merits alone. The broad, distinctive lines that once separated parties, are for the present obscured, if not entirely obliterated, and even those who have formerly been partizans may now cast their votes without any apprehension of violating party fealty. Such, at least, is the case with the Whigs—those of them, we mean, who have not joined in the worship of false Gods and set up stocks and stones to which they bow down—who not only have no ticket of their own, but have no ticket offered for their acceptance, which has any claim to their political sympathies. They are at entire liberty to choose among the different organizations which occupy the ground to their own exclusion, and it is their duty so to choose as will best promote the interests of the community.

For the Executive Departments of the Municipal Government, three distinct sets of candidates are presented—Republicans, Democrats, and Know Nothings. The Republicans who have been placed in nomination are very proper and respectable men, but as it is universally conceded that they have not the remotest chance of success, it is not worth while to discuss their relative claims. The contest virtually lies between the Know Nothings and the Democrats; and Whigs and conservative men generally, who desire to make their action felt, must decide between two. The Know Nothings have adopted a ticket exclusively of sworn members of the lodges—apostates from the Whig and Democratic ranks, and—a majority of them at least—with no antecedents to recommend them to special favor. Upon what ground, unless it be for some special fitness in the nominees themselves, Whigs should be asked to vote for nominees like these, we are at a loss to conjecture.

They repudiate the principles that constituted the Whig creed—they asperse the Whig name—they have assumed oath-bound obligations utterly irreconcilable with the generous and liberal sentiments that have always inspired Whig action. And do they possess any special fitness? If they do we have endeavored in vain to discover it. Their sole recommendation is that they belong to the "order," and the time has gone by when that proscriptive distinction can serve as a passport to favor. The Democratic nominees, on the other hand, are men of superior mark to those commonly put forward by that party. They are severally well qualified for the offices for which they have been named, and they can all be vouched as honest, upright, reliable and intelligent. As a mere matter of selection between individuals, therefore, the latter should command the support of those who desire to secure the best of the material from which they are to choose.

But there are graver and more important questions than any of mere personal preference, to be settled by the coming contest. The future welfare of our city is involved in it. The interests of all classes are to be affected by it. It will determine whether that system of profligate expenditure and loose administration which has brought us to the verge of bankruptcy, and swelled our taxes out of all proportion, is to be continued. It will decide whether the public funds shall still be wrested from their legitimate uses and applied to corrupt and scandalous jobs for the benefit of partizan favorites. It will resolve the inquiry now found on every taxpayer's lips, whether the enormous expenses of the last two years are to be maintained, or whether efforts shall be made to lighten these grievous burdens that weigh so heavily on the common prosperity. The issues involved are, therefore, no trifling matters. They affect alike the rich and the poor, for all are compelled to contribute to the public treasury.

Nor is it alone in regard to the finances that a change is desirable. The wilful negligence—the criminal apathy, indeed, which listens to the complaints, however loud, and heads no remonstrance, however urgent—which has characterized Highway Department, has imperrilled the health of the city. Philadelphia, once famous for cleanliness, under the existing dynasty has become fearfully filthy, for the means that should have been employed for sanitary uses, have been squandered in shameless extravagance. The elements of pestilence lie scattered about in all the highways and byways, and unless the ballot-box applies a remedy, so they will continue to lie until they ripen into a scourge of desolation. If Know Nothing misrule is perpetuated, there is a sad prospect before us. Outlays, without profitable return, depleting still further coffers already well-nigh exhausted—scores of useless officials, waxing fat and wanton on unearned salaries—taxes, already increased beyond all reasonable precedent, still more heavily accumulated—streets offensive to the eye, noisome to the smell, and mischievous to the health, replacing the sweet and wholesome thoroughfares of which we once boasted—these will become among the many material evils we shall be bound to suffer, while worse than all these, even, there will be a moral sense of degradation—an ever-present consciousness that our rulers are wholly inadequate to the places they fill—an ever-present apprehension that disaster in some form may befall us. Citizens of Philadelphia—Whig citizens—Conservative citizens of all parties, these are pregnant with consequences, and it is for you to so shape your course as to endeavor, at least, to avert them.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 13th, by the Rev. H. Benedict, Mr. JOHN SPROAT and Miss SOPHIA SELLERS, daughter of Maj. Joseph Sellers.

☞Accompanying the above notice we received a large and elegantly iced Bride's Cake, which had not been despoiled by the knife, an evidence of the fine taste and judgment of the Bride. May prosperity attend them through life.

For the Daily Pennsylvanian.

The Sharpe Rifle a Better Moral Agent than the Bible.

At a public meeting recently held in the church of Henry Ward Beecher, for the purpose of promoting emigration to Kansas, that distinguished divine said:

"He believed that the Sharp rifle was truly a *moral* agency, and that there was more moral power in one of those instruments, so far as the slave holders of Kansas were concerned, than in a hundred Bibles!"

Here we have a fair sample of rabid law-despising Abolitionism in a man of whom more rational things should be expected. This man would trample upon all law, human and divine, for the purpose of sustaining Abolitionism at the point of the bayonet. He would have a band of fanatics arm themselves with deadly rifle, for the purpose of shooting down those who might differ with them, and then would have the audacity to call it the work of moral suasion.—He would set at nought the laws of the land, and establish his principles by violence and bloodshed.

Such talk as this, coming from a distinguished divine of the 19th century, when science and religion are shedding their refulgent rays on every hand, and tending to ameliorate the condition of depraved humanity, is a disgrace of the age in which we live, and only worthy of the dark period when men were slaughtered by thousands by the unrelenting hand of religious bigotry. Mr. Beecher would have the rifle for the latter half of the nineteenth century.

In this outburst of frenzied fanatacism—for it is no other—we have a fair sample of religious bigotry and intolerance, and what might be expected from a portion of the clergy if they had the power. The Bible would be thrown aside, and the Sharpe rifle substituted in its place, as a more potent instrument to enforce morality. If men refused to think or act as they dictated, the Sharpe rifle would be brought in requisition as a final knock-down argument.

Mr. Beecher would not have the troubles in Kansas settled by law. If the Abolitionists could not carry the day by fair means, he would have them do it by foul. If the Congress of the United States passed laws contrary to his way of thinking, he would have them resisted and trampled upon by force of arms. He would not follow the restrictions of Christ to abide by the laws that be, but he would resort to the rifle as a more potent *moral* agent than God or the Bible!

The great divine should arm himself with one of Sharp's rifle's, burn his Bible, and place himself at the head of an army of Abolitionists, likewise armed, and march to Kansas, there to assert the sovereignty of negro emancipation, by that powerful *moral* agent the rifle, one of which is superior to a hundred old musty Bibles, according to his creed. What a fine figure he would cut. What a fine example he would set to the world for religious piety and *moral* integrity. It would be so patrotic, so law-abiding, and withal, *so pious!*

If ever the Union is dissolved, its dissolution will be accomplished by the preachings of just such men. Men who inculcate opposition to the laws of the land, and bid defiance to their enforcement—men who *pretend* to teach the principles of religion and virtue, but sow the seed of discord and insubordination in the land, by their treason to the government and disrespect to the Bible. If ever this glorious Union is dismembered and broken into fragments, its ruin will be accomplished by the teachings of such men as Henry Ward Beecher, who boldly proclaim from their pulpits that one Sharpe rifle is a better *moral* agent to be used in opposition to the enforcement of law, than a hundred Bibles!

Is the inculcation of such treasonable doctrine to be tolerated in the land with impunity? Is the government of the United States to be insulted, and her laws treated with contempt by *religious* infidels, who, if they had an opportunity, would fire the National Capitol, and gaze upon the conflagration with as much exultant joy as did the Roman Emperor, when the imperial city was wrapped in flames at his own command?

It is to be lamented that we have such spirits in our midst; and it is made doubly worse by the fact, that they are men of character and intelligence; nay, men who essay to teach from the sacred desk.

Is it not anti-Republican to teach disobedience to the law?—and withal, is it consistent with the great principles of Christianity to endeavor to enforce the idea that the murderous rifle is paramount in its *moral* influence to the inspired volume? Is this the way to *moralize* the world? Is this the way a good, patriotic, law-abiding citizen of the United States *would* talk?

MARRIED:

On the 29th, ult., in Martinsburg, by the Rev. J. Heller, Mr. ZEBEDEE RICHARDS of Williamsburg, to Miss JANE A. SKYLES of the former place.

Hollidaysburg papers will please copy.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, May 7th, ELLEN, and on the evening of the same day, SARAH, daughters of Mrs. S. Filler.

"Insatiate Archer! would not one suffice." The death of these sisters open afresh the fountain of tears which had scarcely ceased to flow over the graves of their father, three sisters and a brother.—But if death has brought fresh gushes of tears from the eyes of those who survive, we confidently trust it has ushered those whom it claimed into a land where their weeping shall cease—where pain and misfortune have no dwelling place, and sorrow and sighing flee away. Who, then, would recall them from their eternal repose: better for them that they have entered upon it so soon. D.

On the 8th inst., Mrs. MARY ELLEN CORLE, wife of Mr. Joseph F. Corle of Colerain township, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Mrs. Corle died in the triumph of faith. She was a Christian while she lived, and the love of the Saviour and the promises of the Gospel, were her comfort and consolation in her sickness and death.

Her remains were followed to the silent tomb by many who knew her, only to love her for her virtue and her Christian graces; and now she sleeps in a peaceful grave, only to awake in the morning of the resurrection, when she shall come forth in a newness of life, and like unto our blessed Saviour. H.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of RUPP & OSTER are respectfully and earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Those who are not prepared to pay the cash, can settle by note; but in all instances there must be a settlement. The books are in the hands of G. W. Rupp, for collection, and must positively be closed. Our friends who are in arrears will please consult their interest by attending to this notice at once, and not put us under the unpleasant necessity of making them pay costs.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—2m.

Bloody Riot at Panama.

The public will doubtless be interested in learning some particulars concerning the unfortunate affray that occurred at Panama on the evening and night of the 15th April, instant, which resulted in the death of so many and the robbery of a large number of American citizens.

The steamship Cortes of the Nicaragua line, sailed from San Francisco on the 20th of March, bound for San Juan del Sur, with about 350 passengers. The second day out, she was boarded by the Uncle Sam, of the same line; but what intelligence was received by her was not made known to the passengers.

On approaching San Juan, the Golden Gate of the mail line, appeared to the landward and soon hailed the Cortes and the agent of the Nicaragua line, going up on the Gate, came on board the Cortes, leaving papers, &c.. and returned to the mail ship. The Cortes was then about twenty miles from San Juan, which port she entered and dropped anchor about 9 P. M., April 1.

The passengers generally retired, and were awakened at daylight by perceiving the vessel to be moving, and it was soon rumored that she was leaving San Juan for Panama, taking in tow a large coal ship, which she towed through to Panama, arriving there on the 6th of April, at 9 P. M.

The George Law, on account of the tardiness of the Cortes, left Aspinwall before her arrival, and the passengers, with their Nicaragua tickets, were compelled to remain at Panama until some steamer might be ready to sail from Aspinwall for the North American ports.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th, and the Illinois, from New York, arrived the 15th of April, together, bringing to Aspinwall, bound to California, over 1,600 passengers.

A small portion of the passengers of the Cortes, wearied of the ship, and the miserable fare on board, and a few others who had been spending some days in the city, crossed the Isthmus by railroad on the morning of the 15th, and the same train, with other trains, returned to Aanama in the afternoon, taking over the whole crowd of 1,600 just arrived at Aspinwall, with their baggage.

After their arrival at Panama, they were scattered around the depot, perparing to go on board the John L. Stephens, their baggage lying on the ground about the depot, and in the storeroom of the building.

A portion of the baggage was immediately removed to the wharf of the Railroad Company, at the end of which lay the small steamer Tobago, ready to receive the passengers and convey them on board the Stephens.

A baggage lighter lay alongside the Teboga, but unfortunately, the tide was so low that both lay aground and could not move from the wharf.

At 6 o'clock, or near that time, a drunken man from New Orleans, who arrived at Aspinwall by the Philadelphia, called "New York Jack," and who had been sometime strolling around the suburbs of the city, insulting all he met, stopped at a fruit stand a few rods south of the depot, and near where an iron boat was on the stocks, being built for the mail company, and immediately got into a quarrel about a watermelon with the native who sold fruit. A pistol was drawn by the rowdy, and the native flourished his knife in defence, and the friends of the drunken man were soon pitted against a crowd of natives.

In a moment a general row was awakened, and knives and pistols were flourished without restraint.

As soon as the fight became rather general among those who happened to be near, the leaders shouted "*Caruko Americano*," and hundreds of the demons rushed into the conflict.

The signal to assembling the police of the city was soon given: bugles sounded, and shouts of warning were heard in all directions, and in a few moments twenty or thirty soldiers appeared, armed with muskets and fixed bayonets.

At this stage of the fray, and before many lives had been taken, the American Consul (Ward) Mr. Center, the agent of the railroad company, and other gentlemen of influence, interfered, and for a moment quieted the mob, but some base spirits, who seemed to have little regard for life or the safety and welfare of others, could not restrain their evil passions, and rushed out again, discharging revolvers, and arming again the vengeance of the natives.

The police, consisting mostly of black natives of the country, in full sympathy with the masses and hatred of all Europeans, and especially Americans, commenced firing upon the passengers, killing as many as their miserable ability would allow.

The passengers were generally unarmed and entirely defenceless, and the miscreants shot them down while endeavoring to escape from the melee.

A few rods south of the iron boat, where the row commenced, stands the "Pacific House" a great hotel, where were congregated a large number of the passengers. The police and the desperate band of natives, rushed towards it, and the efforts of those inside to prevent their ingress being ineffectual, they broke in, cutting and shooting at everything that opposed them. The bar, that was well stored with liquors, was soon demolished. After drinking and securing what they desired, they made their way upstairs and broke open and robbed every trunk, box, and other things suppose to contain clothing or money. The inside of the house was completely destroyed.

The Ocean House, a little nearer the depot, and a much larger building, was crowded with men, women and children, to the number of 250 or 300, and the bar room and other parts of the house were objects of much greater attraction to the savage rioters.

The Americans had, by this time, become alarmed for their safety and that of their families and friends, and being mostly without arms, now only sought a retreat from the barbarity of their assailants. The so called police band fired into the Ocean House in all directions, through the partitions, windows and doors, and literally riddled the building, wounding several and killing one or two. They demolished the doors, fixtures and furniture of the house, and drove out every person, pillaging everything and everybody.

Here they obtained a considerable amount of money, besides clothing and other property; and every person in the house that could, fled, leaving all behind—some to the depot, some to the beach, some to the woody thickets that were not far off, some towards the city walls, and nearly all to be met again, and again exposed to the fire and knives of these merciless brutes.

From the Ocean House the mob proceeded to the depot, where it was supposed a stand could be made against them. The hope was, however, vain. In the confusion, the railroad officers had been unable to organize an effective force, and resistance could not be made.

The building was crowded with passengers guarding their baggage, and endeavoring to find safety there, some of whom met the foe, manfully; but the force could not be resisted, and they broke in and made the place a real slaughter house.

At least 500 persons were in the depot when it was attacked, several of whom were killed on the spot, and many others badly wounded.

Here was a shocking scene presented, not only of murder but robbery and pillage. Hundreds of trunks and packages were broken open, and their contents taken or scattered over the ground. The floor was covered with blood and the papers of the railroad company and those of the passengers were strewn about, smeared with the blood of those who were the innocent victims at these infernal demons.

When the depot was entered the crowd dispersed in all directions; but a large portion of them fled towards the wharf and the small steamer lying at the outer end. Upon this were crowded 600 or 700 persons, including nearly all the women and children. A considerable portion of the baggage of the Illinois' passengers had been removed from the depot before the affray commenced, and was piled upon a lighter which lay on the outside of the Tebogo. This part of the baggage was hid from the natives, and from this, or some other cause, was left unharmed.

When the villains had driven everybody from the depot, they followed in the direction whence the greatest number fled, towards the wharf. On arriving at the head of the wharf, and perhaps eighty yards from the steamer, their progress was arrested by some means, not exactly ascertained—some said by public order of the authorities, while others supposed it was the sight of so many women and children, from whom the desperadoes could not expect to take any booty. Whatever was the cause they did not fire upon the steamer, though they shot into a storeship that lay on the north side of the wharf, wounding one or two, and they continued their ravages in other directions.

The passengers of the Cortes, were many of them, within the walls of the town, stopping at the various hotels, and, therefore, not more than half of them came within the range of the scene of action. At the first alarm, the gates of the town were closed, and about 8 o'clock all the business houses were shut and every building in the city barricaded as well as might be, under the circumstances. Consternation prevailed throughout. The bells of the city rung, and every indication was given of danger and terror among the inhabitants.

It would be vain to attempt a detail of outrages committed upon the passengers. Some were robbed of all they had—money and clothing—while others only paid a tribute of a few dollars, under a promise of protection by the police. One Cortes passenger was robbed of $4,500 in gold dust: and another of 143 ounces —$2,500. The money was, in some cases, hid in trunks and sacks, and often carried in belts around the owners; and in the latter case the clothes were stript from the person in a brutal manner, and the money taken, sometimes leaving the victim helpless and bleeding.

At the Ocean House and Pacific all the baggage was scattered as at the depot, and more money taken in proportion, because many of the inmates of those were returning Californians.—There was among these, also, a large amount of valuable baggage, consisting of jewelry, trinkets, crape shawls, &c., carried as presents.

It is estimated that the baggage taken and destroyed was worth $20,000, besides the money lost, which was at least $30,000.

The loss of life could not be ascertained with certainty. Eighteen were lying dead the next morning in and about the depot, and many others were missing and badly wounded—perhaps ten mortally. At least thirty must have been killed and twenty wounded. Among the latter is the Secretary of the American Consul.

Very few of the killed were known to the Cortes' passengers. A desperate fellow, by the name of Stokes, and one other of the Cortes' passengers, were known to be among the killed, and several others missing. It was reported that about forty natives were killed, including several of the police. The riot lasted till near morning.

It was ascertained that one woman and two children only were killed, though several others were badly wounded: one having her hand shattered to pieces, and another was shot thro' the shoulder.

The mischief was principally done by the villanous police, under pretence of keeping order; a large portion of those killed and wounded received shots from their muskets. But few others of the natives had firearms, though they inflicted most shocking and brutal wounds with their sabres or cutlasses, which nearly all of them ordinarily carry.

The rascals who carried muskets "by authority" fired into the houses, and crowds of innocent people, who were striving to escape, without the slightest excuse or inducement, except hatred of Americans and a determination to kill and rob all they could.

The Panama Railroad Company suffered severely. All the papers of the office not only were destroyed, but the building was riddled, and the track torn up some distance from the depot, in order to secure the cars that might run in from Aspinwall, and also to prevent a train from running out.

It is understood that among the killed were two of the watchmen of the company.

The express matter of Wells & Fargo, coming by the Illinois, was not carried over to Panama with the passengers, but started on a train at evening. The robbers at Panama were aware of this, and waited for its arrival, expecting it to run off the track torn up by them, and thus become an easy prey. Just before its arrival at Panama, one of the passenger conductors (Williams) was taken by the natives, while watching the arrival of the train, and threatened with instant death unless he would go and meet the train and bring it in, which he agreed to do. They swore they would kill every man on the train. He ran and met it just before it came to the broken track, and waved a handkerchief as a signal to stop, and jumping on to the enjine, begged of the engineer to back. It was instantly done, while the negroes approached within a few rods. The train ran back to Aspinwall, and was thereby saved. The treasure brought down by the Cortes was not landed before the riot, and was saved.

The next morning the rioters, wearied and many of them drunk, lay in their huts and boats asleep, and order was partially restored. The Cortes' passengers were hurried off early to Aspinwall, whence they embarked on the 17th for New York via Havana, on the steamer Philadelphia.

As they left Panama some of the natives were quietly overhauling their baggage in and around the depot, and they were advised not to interfere in any way, lest another outbreak should ensue.

The disappointments, privations and other wrongs received by the Cortes passengers at the hands of the Nicaraguan Company will form a chapter of some interest, but is not immediately connected with the Panama riot, which will long be remembered by those who were on the Isthmus at the time, and many others whose relatives and friends were murdered there on the eventful 15th of April, 1856.

A CORTES PASSENGER.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, April 17.]

Another of these terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent passengers' a great destruction of passengers' baggage, and a devastation of property of both the railroad company and individual residents, near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of watermelon.

The story is, that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired at the native and severely wounded him.

This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time—a number were shot, and more badly cut with machetes.

Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama Station, the fight was then stayed for a short time.

But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence and apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully on the natives.

About this time, it began to be evident that spite against the railroad company, and plunder, were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 P. M., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The Panama Railroad counting room (including the decks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded.

Although the number of dead and wounded known is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found, or of whom we have any tidings.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—FLOUR—There has been more inquiry for Flour for shipment, and the market is firm. Sales of 2000 barrels standard and fair brands at $6 per barrel, and 100 barrels fancy ("Redstone,") at $8 75. There has been a steady demand for home consumption within the range of the same quotations.—Rye Flour is dull—sales of 100 barrels at $3 75. Corn Meal is but little inquiry after—300 barrels Brandywine sold at $2 87½ per barrel—the last sale of Pennsylvania sold at $2 50.

GRAIN—There has been rather more doing in Wheat, but at a further slight concession in prices. Sales of 2800 bushels prime Pennsylvania, Western and Southern red at $1 45a1 50 per bushel, and 2600 bushels fair and good white at $1 37½a1 55, afloat and in store, chiefly Western at the latter quotation. Rye is unchanged—small sales at 72a73 cents. The receipts of Corn have fallen off, and there is a moderate inquiry—sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 54 cents afloat, and 2000 bushels damaged, in store, at 30a45 cents; a sale of 300 bushels white at 51 cents. Oats, meet a limited inquiry—1200 bushels Maryland sold at 33 cents per bushel, and a lot of Delaware at 34 cents.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
See advertisement.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

JOHN L. LAIRD,

WHOLESALE Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFFS and SEGARS, South East Corner of Third and Race Streets, Philadelphia, where may be had a supply of all the various articles appertaining to the business, of a quality equal to any manufactured. Terms favorable as those of any Establishment in the City.

May 16, 1856—1m.

HO! YE SONS OF ART!!!

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery!

JOHN PALMER, Artist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Schellsburg, that he will remain in that place a short time for the purpose of taking DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES. Photographic pictures of every description executed in a neat, beautiful and permanent manner. Likenesses SINGLY OR IN GROUPS! Portraits of sick, or deceased persons, taken on the shortest notice. Daguerreotypes, paintings, engravings, &c., accutately copied when desired. Pictures will be put up in beautiful cases, medalions or lockets, to suit the tastes of customers—also handsomely set in rings or breastpins. He defies competition to surpass his pictures either in correctness, or in depth of tone and finish. HIS STUDY IS TO PLEASE. No picture will be required to be taken unless it gives FULL AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, are invited to his gallery to examine specimens—all will be welcome visitors whether wanting pictures or not. Come one, come all!

May 16, 1856.

THE LADIES' COMPANION.

A Magazine devoted to the Improvement of the Home Circle.

A new series of the Companion begins with the number for March, 1856. The work is published monthly. In addition to a great variety of articles on diff-rent subjects, calculated to amuse and instruct the members of the family circle, each number will contain an Elegant Colored Flower Plate, printed in colors, and altogether superior to any engravings of the kind ever published in any similar work in this country. These flower plates alone will be worth the whole cost of the Magazine.

Each number will also contain one full page Engraving, illustrating one of the sketches contained in the same. Besides these, a great number of Engravings representing new patterns of Embroidery, Crochet-Work, the Fashions, ect., ect., will be given in the course of the year, and occasionally a page of music. The Companion is published at only one dollar a year, if paid in advance. Agents wanted in all parts of the Union, to whom good inducements will be offered. Letters, enclosing money for the work, at our risk, if carefully directed to

JOEL W. HUBBARD,
156 *Washington Street*,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

In the Original Half Chests, in boxes of 6 and 12 pounds, and in metallic packages, of 1, 1, 1 2 and 4 pounds, for sale by Jenkins & Co., (original inventors of the Metallic tea pack.) Wholesale dealers in Teas only, N. W. cor. of Market & Ninth Sts., Philadelphia.

☞Teas in Metallic Packs put up in half chests, containing a variety of both Black and Green, to suit buyers.

Printed List of Prices, Terms, &c., furnished by mail to all who order them.

All Teas warranted to please, or no sale.

One and the same price and terms to all, and one only.

Half Chests of Black contain about 35 pounds, and of Green, about 50 pounds each.

May 16, 1856—3t.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.

May 16, 1856—3m.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are ordered to parade in winter uniform, with pompoon, on Thursday the 22d inst. A full turn out is desired. By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY,

May 16, 1856. O. S.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Rules adopted by the Democratic Party of Bedford County for its Government hereafter, at the Mass Meeting held in March, 1856.

1. The Democrats of each Township shall annually, upon written notice given, on the 3d Saturday of June, proceed to elect two delegates to represent the township in county Convention; also a committee of vigilance for such township of three persons to serve until others are elected, whose duty it shall be to hold all elections and perform such other duties as pertain to the office. Returns of elections to be made to the county committee.

2. The Delegates so elected shall meet in the Court-House in Bedford on Tuesday following the 3d Saturday of June of each year, and put in nomination a county ticket: They shall also elect Representative and Senatorial conferees to meet similar conferees from the proper Districts; also seven persons to compose a county committee for the ensuing year. To make REPORT of their nominations and elections to the county committee in office forthwith.

3. The county committee so elected shall organize by choosing a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and shall keep a regular record of their proceedings. It shall be their duty to call and notify meetings; to correspond and exercise advisory powers and a general supervision over the organization of the party; keep a record of the returns made by the county convention; to publish these rules in suitable form to the Township committees, and see that said committees act and notify and hold their elections.

4. There shall be two mass meetings held annually, one upon the Monday of August Court, and the other on Monday of the February court. The meeting in August to ratify the work of the county Convention, and fill any vacancies that may occur in the county Ticket, as may be necessary, and the meeting in February shall, by a committee appointed by them, select all delegates or conferees then necessary to be appointed.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons.

WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the eastern cities and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found Challis, Lawns, De Laines, Alpacas, Madonna Cloths, &c. &c., and a great variety of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Linens and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, &c., &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

April 11, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

NEW STORE.

And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

LATEST NEWS!

PEACE DECLARED AND NO MISTAKE!!!

Great Arrival.

Of Foreign and Domestic Goods!

At The Colonade Store, Bedford, Pa.

All ye in want of SPRING GOODS, call and see as choice an assortment, and as *Cheap* as ever brought to Bedford. I pride myself in showing and selling Goods to Visitors. Call and see my

Cloths	Borazes	Glassware
Cassimeres	Barage Delaines	Queensware
Cashmeres	Fancy Silks	Hardware
Jeans	Black Silks	Groceries
Sattinetts	Vestings	Snuff
Tweeds	Marseilles	Tobacco &
Camblets	Brilliants	General
Checks	Hosiery	Furnishing
Tickings	Ladies' Kids	and all oth-
Drills and	Gent's do	er articles
Bagging,	Emb. Table covers	kept in a
Ducks'	Linen do	Store for
Calicoes	Shoes and Boots	public ac-
Lawns	for Ladies & Gents	commoda-
Counter-	Boys & Girls	tion.
panes and	Hats and	
Muslins	Bonnets.	

The subscriber will be happy to meet his friends, and is satisfied he will be able to please.

JACOB REED.

April 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified to pay at the office of the Treasurer of said company in Bedford, on or before the 20th of May next, two instalments, being ten dollrrs on each share of stock subscribed.

JOHN MOWER,
Treasurer.

☞Subscribers living in Bloody Run and vicinity, are hereby authorized to pay to Jacob H. Barndollar, Esq. JOHN MOWER.

May 9, 1856.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Land Warrants!

Wanted, within thirty days, a number of Land Warrants, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

WM. P. SCHELL.

March 14, 1856.

Dwelling House for Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent that large and comfortable Brick Dwelling, on Main-street, nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette. It has all the necessary out-buildings, and is every way desirable for a private residence. Possession given on the 1st of April.

G. W. ANDERSON.

March 14, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a tip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A. J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

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25 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, on the 16th of April last, an apprentice to the Farming Business, named HENRY HORN, about 16 years old. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring said boy on my account. No thanks for his return.

HENRY SMITH.

May 9, 1856.*

OFFICE FOR RENT.

For Rent, and possession given immediately, the law office lately occupied by John A. Blodget, Esq.

G. W. Anderson.

April, 25, 1856.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

Reference is made to the following Persons.

D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Daniel Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keefle, Asa Silvers, S. Vondersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markiesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markiesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Mourhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

CLOVERSEED for sale by G. W. Rupp.

GOODS of all discriptions sold at reduced prices, by G. W. RUPP.

Feb. 22, 1856.

Cloverseed.

The subscriber has for sale, at the Hotel of V. Steckman, Esq. a lot of first-rate Cloverseep, which he will dispsoe to those in want of the article at a fair price.

SAMUEL BARNHART.

Feb. 29, 1856.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels: Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Burns & Snively, was dissolved on the 20th Feb. last, by mutual consent. The books of the Schellsburg store will be in the hands of A. J. Snively for collection and settlement up to the 28th March, inst. and the Buckstown books in the hands of James Burns, Jr. up to same period for settlement and collection, where all persons indebted to said firm will call ank settle up their accounts without delay. The business will hereafter be conducted in Schellsburg by A. J. Snively, and in Buckstown, Somerset county, by James Burns, Jr. where they invite their old customers and the public in general to give them a call and examine their stock of goods, as we are determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

JAS. BURNS, Jr.
A. J. SNIVELY.

March 7, 1856.—3m.*

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

WHO WANTS A FARM!

☞ To those who wish farms—to have fertile land at a cheap price, and on easy terms, your attention is called to the *Ridgway Farm and Coal Company.*—Twenty five acres or more in proportion are given for $200, payable in instalments of $1 per week, or $1 per month. It is located in Elk county, Penna. and has one of the best markets for its produce in the State. The soil is a rich loam, and is not to be surpassed for farming, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by two rich veins of coal, and will shortly be intersected by four rail-roads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unexceptionably good, and warrantee deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity to commence farming, providing for one's children, or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the Pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered promptly. Apply or address SAML. W. CATTELL, secretary, 135 walnut street, north side between 4th and 5th streets, Phila. Full information is contained in the pamphlets. Feb. 15—3m.

MINERAL WATER,

FROM THE

Artesian Well, St. Catharines,

CANADA WEST.

The reputation which this water has acquired as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney complaints, want of action in the digestive and Urinary organs, Pains, weak Joints, Palsy, scrofula, and the many complaints which females are subject to, is a certain guarantee that they will find almost immediate relief by its internal use in connection with the bath.

The proprietor has in his possession numerous certificates of the cures performed. The wife of a physician eminent in his profession, for many years labored under "PROLAPSUS UTERI," or falling of the womb: before using the waters of the Artesian well she was unable to walk, but after its use for a short time, she was entirely restored to health.

The water as offered for sale is strongly concentrated and free from any drug or foreign admixture, so that a teaspoonful mixed in a half pint of cold water is a sufficient dose for an adult.

By mixing one-half of a 50 cent bottle of the Canada mineral water in a tub of fresh water of the proper temperature, a perfect bath is formed from which all the benefits of a regular Saline Bathing House can be secured at home.

For sale in large bottles, price $1, small do. 50 cts. by R. B. JONES, Jr.

77 Dock street, Philadelphia, sole agent for Penn'a.

The water will be sent by express to any part of the state, by remitting the amount in money or postage stamps.

N. B. Persons wishing to act as agents in any part of the state, can apply as above for terms, &c.

Feb. 15—3m.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WENDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞ Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Holtz.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL.
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.